The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1871. NUMBER 99.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$5 00
SIX MONTHS	3 00
THREE MONTHS	1 50
SINGLE COPY	5.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
60 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

POETRY.

TWO RETURNS.

BY JOHN JAMES PIATT.

Last night I found your gentle face
Within the household air you bless;
The gathered rays of happiness
Touched all things in the hearth warmed place.

Last night I dreamed a weird, sad dream:
The moonrise shivered through the trees,
With a low-moaning autumn breeze,
And flecked the roof with ghostly gleam.

Through frost-furred rose-vines warmly cast,
Welcoming arms of household flame
Reach forth to meet me as I came,
And clasp me in from all the Past.

Glad voices made the walls alive
With murmur-music: loving sound
That even the world's far echoes found—
Lost bees of Love in Memory's hive!

I paused, I listened: you were ther !
A moment and the wandered years
Would melt in smiles or drown in tears,
And change would pass away in air!

I knocked: your footsteps lightly came,
And drew old music from my heart—
Oh, opening door! I stood apart:
Darkness!—no voice, no face, no flame!

No hurrying warmth of happy air,
Though the dear chimney rosily
Clasped close some lighted family:
You were not there, you were not there!

"The wind!" half-whispered some one. Then
The Summer shut the Winter out:
The startled child with eager shout
Climbed mother-knees secure again!

The walls were glad with laugh and shout:
Returning young, and lithe, and gay,
Who shivered there so old and gray?
The Summer shut the Winter out.

And where were you? Dead years replied,
Slow, one by one.
——Another tone,
The dream in blissful waking flown,
Gave back the happy-hearted tide!

Snow warmed to flowers by April air,
How brightly fell those dreadful years!
Lo! all my heart lay fresh in tears—
Your morning voice was on the stair!

The Ku-Klux.

The Organization in North Carolina "Smoked Out" — Correspondence with Judge Bond.

[Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

General A. E. King and Special Mail Agent Petherbridge, who have been in North Carolina on a special mission, returned here to-day. They represent that the fright among the ku-klux and their friends in the State is becoming terrible, and that as an organization the ku-klux is rapidly collapsing. When the trials began a large number of prominent citizens came to Raleigh, among them several of the leading lawyers of the State to defend the prisoners, affecting to believe that the existence of an organization would be disproved. But the result of the trials astonished them, and a few days ago ten of the principal men addressed Judge Bond the following important letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 30, 1871.

Hon. H. L. Bond, Judge United States Circuit Court:

"SIR: We have the honor in the interest of the peace of the people of North Carolina to address you this note. The fact that a secret unlawful organization, called the ku-klux or Invisible Empire exists in certain parts of the State, has been manifested in the recent trials before the Court over which you preside. We condemn, without reservation, all such organizations. We denounce them as dangerous to good government, and we regard it the eminent duty of all good citizens to suppress them. No right-minded men in North Carolina can palliate or deny the crimes committed by these organizations, but we think if the further prosecution of the persons charged with these offenses was continued until the November term, it would enable us to enlist all law-loving citizens of the State to make an energetic and effectual effort for the restoration of good order. We assure you that before the November term of the Circuit Court we believe that this unlawful organization will be effectually suppressed. In presenting these considerations to your Honor we declare that it is our duty and purpose to exert all the influence we possess, and use all the means in our power, to absolutely suppress this organization, and to secure a lasting, permanent peace to the State. The laws of the country must and shall be vindicated. We are satisfied, and give the assurance, that the people of North Carolina will unite in arresting and forever obliterating an evil which brings nothing but calamity. In the name of a just and honorable people, and by all the considerations which appeal to good men, we solemnly protest that these violations of law and public justice must and shall cease. We have the honor to be, &c.,

Thomas Bragg, William M. Shipp, George V. Strong, M. W. Ransom, Daniel G. Fowle, William H. Battle, Joseph B. Batchelor, R. H. Battle, Jr., B. F. Moore, D. M. Barringer."

To this letter Judge Bond sent the following reply declining the request for a postponement:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2, 1871.

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge, at the hands of his Excellency Governor Caldwell, the receipt of your letter asking me to postpone the trials of the cases now pending in the Circuit Court under the enforcement act. I have given your letter the long and careful consideration to which your eminent position in North Carolina and the importance of the subject to which it relates entitled it, but I am unable to comply with your request. These cases are very numerous, and if not tried now will at our next term so encumber the docket as to obstruct all civil business. The city is full of witnesses summoned from long distances, who have remained here for several weeks at a large cost, and it would be a great hardship to make them return here again, and it would be unjust for me to send them home unless I knew they could return with the same feeling of personal security that I myself should have on my return home. This I do not know, and though you give me assurances that before the next term of the Circuit Court the "Invisible Empire" shall be effectually suppressed, it is not suppressed now, and I feel that the enforcement of the law should continue. I have come to this conclusion with less reluctance, because I am sure gentleman who are so sincere in their desire to relieve North Carolina of this disgraceful and infamous association will not remit their labors to suppress it, as they assure me they have the power to do, because the court sits a week or two longer to assist them in their undertaking. I am glad to hear from you that the recent trials have manifested that this secret and unlawful organization exists in some parts of North Carolina. It cannot but aid you in your efforts to suppress it to point out by these trials to you who are the guilty persons who compose it. I hope, gentlemen, that you will agree with me that it is best to do so. With great respect, I beg to remain, yours, very respectfully,

HUGH L. BOND,

Judge United States Circuit Court.

To Thos. Bragg, Esq., Geo. V. Strong, Esq., and others.

ABOLITION OF THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

It is stated that in his forthcoming annual report Gen. Howard will recommend the abolition of what remains of that institution. For the past year the bureau has been engaged chiefly in the work of education among the freedmen and the payment of bounties due colored troops who served in the late war against the rebellion. This work can be carried on through other departments of the Goverment now established by law, and with much less expense. General HOWARD recommends that the colored troops be placed on the same footing as the others with regard to bounties. This would bring them under the immediate supervision of the War Department. The bureau has, in the five years of its existence, performed a great work for the freedmen, especially in the matter of education. Notwithstanding the innumerable slanders it has been subjected to, and the fierce opposition it met from the Democratic press, it has accomplished the great object of its creation, namely, the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the emancipated negroes.

Capacity of the Negro.

The Editor of the *Leisure Hour*, a London publication, has recently visited America, and gives the following with regard to the capacity of the negro for acquiring education:

As the intellectual capacity of colored children, I prefer quoting testimonies of more weight than my own. Rev. Mr. Zincke says: "I must confess my astonishment at the intellectual acuteness displayed by a class of colored pupils. They had acquired, in a short space of time, an amount of knowledge truly remarkable. Never in any school in England, and I have visited many, have I found the pupils able to comprehend so readily the sense of their lessons; never have I heard pupils ask questions which showed a clearer comprehension of the subject they were studying." Nor is this intelligence mere "quickness at the uptake," as the Scotch call it, or precocious acuteness in acquiring knowledge soon to be forgotten. M. Hippeau visited Oberlin College, and what he saw entirely confirmed the opinions formed in the schools of the South. "The colored girls of the highest classes," he says, appeared in no way inferior to their white companions of the same age." In 1868 the degree B. A. was conferred upon fifteen young colored men and ten young colored women. The principle of the college, in his address to the students, stated that in literary taste and ability these colored pupils were unexcelled by any of their white fellow-graduates. The Professors all gave the same testimony as to their pupils; and with regard to moral character. M. Hippeau was assured that the negro race formed a fifth of the population of Oberlin, and that "the most peaceable, well behaved and studious citizens of the place belonged to the colored race."

A Woman's Opinion of Husbands.

As a general rule, we know that men have, by nature, a superiority in strength, which enables them to go through labors and dangers mental and bodily, from which females should be exempt; and that by education, they are qualified for exercising the several trades or professions by which they are to maintain their families. On the other hand, women are endowed—besides all the graces and amiabilities of the sex—with a great superiority of quickness, tact, and delicate discernment in all the every day affairs of life. In all these, therefore, the husband ought to be completely guided by his wife. And this shows the wisdom of our ancestors, in making the husband "endow with all his worldly goods" the wife he has chosen. The wife is dependent on the husband, and clings to him for support, just as the hop plant climbs on its pole, and a sweet pea on the sticks to support it, and as the vine in Italy was, according to the language of the poets, "married to the elm." But if you could conceive a hop-pole, or a pea-stick, or an elm, imagining that those plants were put there on purpose for its adornment, you would tell them that this was quite a mistake—that the climbers are cultivated for the flowers or fruit—and that the stakes are placed there merely for their sake, and must not claim any superior dignity or worth over the plants they support. Now, just such is the office of the husband; and this state of things is what people approach to more in proportion as they advance in civilization. Among mere savages the wife is made to yield to brute force, and is a mere drudge; in barbarian countries women are shut up; in more civilized they are left free, and have more control; and in dear America, the glory of all nations, they have a higher place, proverbially, than anywhere else.

[*Daily State Journal.*

☞ One-third of the citizens of the Hague, the political capital of Holland, are rich enough to live entirely on their incomes. This town is reported to be the wealthiest, for its population, in the world.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress an effort was made by the Western Representatives to have a new apportionment bill passed, so that those States which are entitled to additional members of the House, under the census of 1870, might elect them at once and send them on to take seats and participate in the proceedings of the next session of the present Congress. The measure, however, was resisted and defeated by the members from those States, chiefly New England, whose delegations would be reduced by the new apportionment. As no new law passed, the laws already existing govern the matter, and under those laws the Secretary of the Interior has authority to make the apportionment. The act of May, 1850, limited the whole number of members of the House to 233, but the act of March, 1862, increased the number to 241, and at this number it will stand, unless Congress shall still further increase it to prevent the older States from losing members, while the growing States gain. The whole population of the United States, as officially determined by the late census, is 38,113,253, and this number, divided by 241, gives 158,140 as the ratio of representation. The law provides that to make up any deficiency in the whole number of representatives fixed, 241, gives 158,140 as the ratio of representation. The law provides that to make up any deficiency in the whole number of representatives fixed, 241, an extra number shall be allowed to those States which have the largest fractions of the ratio over. Under this arrangement, the apportionment will be as follows:

STATES.	Population	No. of Reps. in Present Congress	No. of Reps. in next Congress	Largest fractions
Alabama	996,992	6	6	..
Arkansas	484,471	3	3	..
California	560,247	3	3	1
Connecticut	537,454	3	4	..
Delaware	125,015	1	1	..
Florida	187,748	1	1	..
Georgia	1,184,109	7	7	..
Illinois	2,539,891	14	16	..
Indiana	1,680,637	11	10	1
Iowa	1,191,792	6	7	..
Kansas	364,399	1	2	..
Kentucky	1,321,011	9	8	..
Louisiana	726,915	5	4	1
Maine	626,915	5	3	1
Maryland	780,894	5	4	1
Massachusetts	1,457,351	10	9	..
Michigan	1,184,059	6	7	..
Minnesota	439,706	2	2	1
Mississippi	827,922	5	5	..
Missouri	1,721,295	9	10	1
Nebraska	122,993	1	1	..
Nevada	42,491	1	1	..
New Hampshire	318,300	3	2	..
New Jersey	906,096	5	5	1
New York	4,382,759	31	27	1
North Carolina	1,071,361	7	6	1
Ohio	2,665,260	19	16	1
Oregon	90,923	1	1	..
Pennsylvania	3,521,791	24	22	1
Rhode Island	217,353	2	1	..
South Carolina	705,606	4	4	..
Tennessee	1,258,520	8	7	1
Texas	818,579	4	5	1
Vermont	330,551	3	2	..
Virginia	1,225,163	8	7	1
West Virginia	412,014	3	2	..
Wisconsin	1,054,670	6	6	1
Total	38,113,253	243	226	15
				226
Total number of members				241

The failure of Congress to pass a new act at the last session will not defeat the new apportionment, as the laws already existing direct the Secretary of the Interior "to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, and ascertain the representative population of each State, and decide the whole number of the representative population of each State by the ratio already determined by him; and the product of this last division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the last enumeration." The Secretary is further directed to make out and transmit to the House of Representatives and the Executive of each State a copy of such apportionment. The whole duty, therefore, devolves upon the Secretary of the Interior, and he will, no doubt, perform it before the meeting of the next session of Congress.

—*Miss. Weekly Leader.*

FAMILY STEALING.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

I Have just been reading the story of a little girl who was alienated for life from her father because he made her wear two figs strung around her neck to punish her for having stolen them from the dinner table. How great was her sin, or how incommensurate the punishment, history furnishes us no aggravating or extenuating circumsances by which to judge; but I desire to protest against the unwisdom and injustice of calling such an act stealing, or of assuming for a moment that there can be any such thing as stealing between parents and little children. It may be disobedience, and if not suppressed, it may lead to theft—but theft it is not; and if it were, I would not let a child think so. There are pitfalls enough for his little soul to stumble into without leading him out of his path to throw him into one that he would never have found of himself.

Every thing that tends to create a division of interests between porents and children should be discouraged. Every thing that tends to create unity should be fostered. It is never too early to make a child feel his ownership of home—not the ownership of tyranny and selfishness, but of affection and attachment. Let him have his share of the proprietorship in all its comforts conveniences and luxuries. I do not know what the law would say, but they are his. The rights of a child are the strongest in the world. His absolute inability to decend them throws an immense burden upon grown up people. He owns every thing he is born to. The wealth of his father is his by divine right. All that his parents can do—what they are strictly bound to do —is to pass over his property to him in such measure, by such means, as shall be most for his welfare. To talk of his stealing figs from his father's absurd.

The table is his figs, father, and all. He must keep his little hands off, because it is not good manners to put them on, because he will get his fingers sticky and soil his frock, because the time for figs is not yet, and he must not take his till Kate and Mary and Frank havet heirs; but not in the least because the figs belong to somebody else, and not him. And if this little confused, fumbling, twilight soul half thinks it *is* stealing, does not rightly know the difference, soothe away the vagueness, or hush it away by silence. One sin at a time is enough for him to be saddled with. If he has been ordered not to touch the figs, there is a clear case of disobedience. Let it stand out by itself, and not be mixed in with something else. If nothing has ever been said to him about it, wherein does his fault consist? But children are such conscientious little wretches that they will often show signs of guilt when a wise man will be puzzled to define it. The part of wisdon is not to multiply iniquities, but to diminish them. Bessie had got into a habit—a mere habit—of waking up in the night and going to her mother's room. Presently her mother told her she must not come into her room again unless she was sick. The very next night I was awakened and aware of a little midget pawing rapidly over the head of my bed with speechless but ferocious resolution, and down snuggled Bessie, not half awake, and in a minute not even that. In the morning, and in the full possession of her senses, conscious crime gnawed at Bessie's heart, and when she heard her mother's step coming in search of her she for an instant contemplated concealment. But her mother was wise enough to pass it over slightly, and it was with great relief that Bessie bounced up after she was gone, and cried, "She didn't care a bit!"

And Bessie was not the least harmed by it, though that evil and bitter thing, "a strict disciplinarian," might have made out a first-class case of disobedience and evasion. It was nothing of the sort. It was strict obedience and admirable invention, showing a fertility of resource while half asleep that promised well for future usefulness when wide awake.

It seems to me it is always best

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevaling fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,

26 St. Charles Street 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton

Attorneys and Councellors at Law.

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor.

—o—

☞ Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 139 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS

Geo. W. Smith, Vice Prest. G. Hilton Scribner, Prest., L. H. Waters, Actuary. Sidney W. Crafut, Secty., Everett Clapp, Supt. Agencs. T. K. Marcy, Med. Examr., Agents New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON.....Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturday Nights..... 6 to 8 o'clock

Thomas J. Hanna,

Auctioneer;

—AND—

General Commission Merchant.

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,

168 POYDRAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

References:

Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman Esq. Samuel Barrett, Esq.

ALBERT ETRICH,

Book-seller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

PRES'T—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.
RECORDING SEC'Y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemines.
S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.
THOMPSON COAKLEY, of Rapides.
ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.
JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.
A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.
H. RABY, of Natitoches.
JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.
DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.
F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.

First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.
Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.
Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.
Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt.
Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.
Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. A. B. HARRIS.
Hon. A. E. BARBER.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

☞ The Grand Jury have found a true bill against the publisher of the New Orleans *Patriot* for libeling the character of Judge Dibble of the Eight District Court. The opportunity will therefore shortly be furnished Mr West, of making the Judge "wish he hadn't."

☞ Some country newspapers having fallen into the double blunker of proclaiming that the late Lt. Governor died from poison, and that Speaker Carter was suffering from poison on the day of Mr. Dunn's death; we hope they will not be slow to correct these two false impressions, now that competent medical authority, has in both cases decided that neither of the sufferers was "poisoned."

☞ FOURTH WARD R. R. Mother Club, held its meeting on Monday evening last for the election of officers for the ensuing six months, resulting as follows: President, R. C. Howard; Vice Presidents, M. Kernberger, and L. Populus; Treasurer, H. Ringgold; Secretary, A. Plush; Sergeant at Arms, R. Barrow; Marshal, J. L. Decade.

☞ Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, will resign his position to-day, and turn over the office to Lieutenant Governor Hiram Powers. The abdicating Governor will leave in a few days for Washington and take his seat as United States Senator.

☞ The "envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary" of America to the Court of St. James, has unfortunately acquired some unpopularity in England in consequence of his connexion with some mining company which was discovered to be a "bubble."

THANKSGIVING DAY.

This is the day that this Christian Nation is called on gratefully and publicly to acknowledge, not only its general recognition of the existence of a Supreme Ruler of the Universe, but their full consciousness of dependence on him for "life and breath and all things, and their due sense of the consummate Wisdom and Beneficence displayed in his unerring guidance of all the vast, varied and (to us) complicated interests of our country. And we are glad to find so general a response to the recommendation of President Grant.

To-day hundreds of thousands over this broad land will be wending their way to their accustomed places of worship, or privately roaming over the wide field of distinguished providential care.

In the expansive aspect of national causes for "Thanksgiving," the contemplative mind may behold a magnificent and overwhelming height and depth and length and breadth of Divine guidance and overruling of events—the hushing of "rumors of war,"—the dissipating of serious internal complications, the expansion of industry, the bountiful crops, the absence of plague and the endless catalogue of large displays of Supreme goodness.

Descending to view ourselves and our relationships as communities, families, and individuals, we find ourselves involved in a complete labyrinth of endlessly diversified perspective. Indeed, there might be found amply sufficient for "the burden of our song," the recital of individual recognitions of the Supreme goodness of God. We suggest the line of thought indicated in the National and State calls to set apart to-day to special contemplation on these things and commend the matter to our friends.

☞ A BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY was Sunday last to the amiable "better half" of our friend Mr. Geo. E. Paris. Determined not to allow time to make inroads in his domain without exhibiting his belligerence, the presence of a few "friends" was requested to participate in the preliminaries. Mrs. Paris and several lady friends adorned the scene, and with the *coterie* the brief hours of the commemoration passed unheedingly away. And may many succeeding anniversaries find our respected heroine and her worthy consort in the enjoyment of health and this world's goods.

☞ In a few days the Congress of the United States will assemble to consider the weighty matters which will press themselves on the consideration of Senators and Representatives. The first bill on the Senate calendar is said to be Mr. Sumner's supplementary "Civil Rights Bill," which was introduced by him on the 9th of March last.

"This bill declares that all citizens of the United States, without distinction to race, color, etc., are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, priority, or privilege, furnished by common carriers, whether on land or water; by inkeepers, by licensed owners, managers or lessees of theatres or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, or other officers of common schools and other public institutions of learning, the same being supported or authorized by law; by trustees or officers of church organizations, cemetery associations and benevolent institutions, incorporated by national or State authority; and that their rights shall not be denied or abridged on any pretense of color, etc. The bill also provides the machinery for enforcing its provisions, and contains a paragraph securing to all citizens an equal right to serve on juries."

☞ The Rainey murder case came up for trial in the First District Court on Monday last. The whole of the first and part of the second were consumed in obtaining a jury. The panel was completed on Tuesday at mid-day and the jury consists of five white, and seven colored jurors.

On a call of the names of the witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. N. Pasteur, the principal one, was absent, and the Attorney General was informed that he was at "Mosley, Mo," in a precarious condition, his friends then having "a certificate to take him to an asylum."

In view of the importance to accused of having the fairest field in which to exculpate themselves from the hazardous condition in which they are; we refrain from comment on this subject.

THE CITIZEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This organization (?) has through its President and a committee, summoned a mass meeting of the Citizens to assemble in the Mechanics' Institute to-morrow evening to take into consideration, the several matters referred to in the recent message of Mayor Flanders to the City Council, a copy of which was submitted to the Association by the Mayor.

If we may judge of the probable tone of the proceedings, by the tenor of the articles in a portion of the city press on the subject, there is little room to hope, that, however much room there might be for improvement, reformation and retrenchment, the association will effect much if the method of strict investigation and impartial inquiry is to be lost sight of in prejudiced representations and virulent denunciations as a condition precedent.

"After the city, after the State!" may suit admirably on certain occasions; but the unthinking headlong pursuit such a "war cry" solicits and encourages, is scarcely reconcilable with the calmness, judgment, and deliberation which earnest business men invest in scrutinies of this description.

There are doubtless many important "reforms" which might be introduced in the management of the affairs of the city, and we hope that the "Citizens' Association" who are as much interested as "any other man," will display more of the qualities of both head and heart than have recently distinguished the "citizens' meetings" we have witnessed in the city.

☞ One correspondent of the *Terrebonne Banner*, has resolved to "nail his flag to the mast," and let his *Banner* float in every breeze. Henceforth let his enemies understand that he intends to "stand his ground." In his last issue he assumes his attitude after this manner, he says:

"We will state for the information of some certain parties who are inclined to try and break up the *Banner* office, that we will continue to publish it as long as we have a hair left upon our head, or at the hazard of our life, notwithstanding, what the *Patriot* asserted in its last issue, that we would slumber for an indefinite period. We stand directly on our own feet and not on any future prospects of the bob-tail Democracy winning the day in 1872, as the *Patriot* man does. We are none of your *pretended* Republicans, we never scratch the regular ticket of the Republican party. Do you? Echo answers, I 'sorter' think I did.

☞ Judge Leaumont has suffered a series of severe afflictions in the death of no less than five children in less than as many months. The *Picayune* rightly says:

A profound sympathy is felt in our entire community with the sorely afflicted family of Judge Charles Leaumont. Some three months ago he lost a son, and on Tuesday, the 22d, a boy baby, 20 months old, died; on Saturday, the 25th, a boy, four and a half years, and a girl, two years and nine months, died at the same hour; and yesterday, a son, of eleven years, was lost to the parents.

And yet in all this accumulation of sorrow no suspicion of "dosing" prevails.

☞ The *Terrebone Patriot*, of November 25th, indulges in a forecast of the respective status which it thinks some of the members of the Senate occupy with reference to the Lieutenant Governorship to be filled by an election in the Senate on December 6. It says:

"Should the act of 1865 be decided to be the law governing the election by the Senate of a Lieutenant Governor, we venture to say that the following will be about the relative standing of the leading Senators for the election to that office, by whatever combination is made, viz: Senators Pinchback 20; Campbell 17; Anderson 17; Ingraham 16; Ray 16 and Blackman 15."

☞ It affords us pleasure to transcribe the following compliment to Gen. F. J. Herron, from the Shreveport *Republican* of November 18th:

"The appointment of General F. J. Herron to membership on the State Board of Education, will furnish that gentleman with an opportunity of exhibiting those qualities of head and heart which have hitherto secured for him respect and consideration from all; and we are confident that the people of the ward in which the General resides will particularly have reason to congratulate themselves on having him to watch over the educational interests of their children."

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

The *National Republican*, of Tuesday evening, in its article on "Oscar James Dunn," says, in relation to the use of Governor Warmoth's carriage, by the family of the late Lieutenant Governor, on the day of the funeral:

"It was with no small indignation that the family learned that they had occupied Warmoth's vehicle, and we are authorized to state that, had it been known, the carriage would not have been used."

Struck with the heartlessness of the statements, and believing that there was not a particle of truth in them, we excused our intrusion on the grief-stricken widow, and ascertained that "the family" made no such remarks, and were too deeply absorbed in their overwhelming sorrow to say "anything about the Governor's carriage."

The *National Republican* will perhaps submit the source whence it was "authorized to state" so gross an error.

☞ With reference to the above the public may now perceive to what desperate straits these men are driven, to manufacture unpopularity for Governor Warmoth. They are compelled to violate the sacredness of the tomb; with unholy hands to rend asunder the veil that shrouds a bereaved and sorrowing family in the moments of their bitterest anguish and fill their chastened bosoms, with those wicked thoughts, and their mouths with those unkind and ungrateful expressions which they themselves naturally entertain and utter.

But the completeness and the promptitude of the indignant repudiation of the sentiment and the language, is but another blow at their crumbling fortresses, and a sure indication of their descent, which is—down—down—down.

☞ The Camelia Mutual Aid and Relief Association of Louisiana third district, New Orleans, will give their first GRAND ANNUAL AND FANCY DRESS BALL at the Mechanic's Institute on Monday evening, December 11.

The Committee on Invitation will please accept our thanks for complimentary tickets.

☞ The variableness of the weather is almost intolerable. On Tuesday the sun shot his beams fiercely everywhere, and the temperature was equal to that of the warmest July day. Yesterday was ushered in with rain and chilly blasts and to-day overcoats will doubtless be acceptable wear.

TAMMANY.

The Ring is slowly fading away. Tweed will, it is said, resign in a few days, and is now only waiting to see whether he cannot bargain for the selection of his successor. Connolly has at last resigned the Controllership, and Mr. Andrew H. Green, to everybody's satisfaction and relief, been appointed in his stead. Hitherto, as simply Deputy Controller, his tenure was dependent on the duration of Connolly's pen tence, and, had Tammany carried the election, he would probably have been dismissed. Connolly, it is said, offered to resign some months ago, on condition that Green were put in his place, which the Mayor agreed to do, but, after the seeming success of Tammany at Rochester, he picked up his courage again, and refused. The election has at last frightened him into compliance. Judge Hilton's place on the Central Park Commission has been worthily filled by Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, who long presided on the old board, and has since figured prominently on the Committee of Seventy. Sweeny having resigned, too, Hall may be said to be left "blooming alone." Why he does not follow his "lovely companions," it is hard to say, but we understand he wishes to support his denial of all complicity in the frauds by sticking to his place. It would almost require a change in the constitution of the human mind to make it possible to persuade people that a gentleman who passed twenty years inside New York politics, and even filled the office of district-attorney for more than half that period, and had lived in intimacy with the leading members of the Ring, can have commited his powers as a member of the Board of Audit to Tweed, and afterwards endorsed warrants for "claims" to the amount of over six millions of dollars, without suspecting anything was wrong. But no change in man's mental constitution of which it is possible for finite beings at present to conceive, would enable people to believe that a gentleman of this description is innocent of complicity, who, when he hears of the frauds, and finds presumptive evidence of them on the books, first denies that they exist; then acknowledges that they do exist, but that an "old board" was responsible for them; then says he signed the warrants, but only "ministerially;" and then says he did not sign them at all, that his name was forged to them, but never exhibits a particle of surprise or indignation, and never proposes, during six long months of agitation, to aid in any investigation, or put anybody on his trial, or bring anybody to justice. It is almost an insult to the public to pretend that we have no right to charge Hall with fraud because nobody has been able to trace any of the money into his pockets or into his bank account. If such proof were necessary to moral conviction, nine-tenths of the thieves could boast unblemished reputations. There may not be proof enough to send him to jail, but there is proof enough to drive him out of office, and out of every honest man's house and company.

These changes in the city government have been very appropriately followed or accompanied by the resignation of Collector Murphy, which he has at last had the decency to send in, and which the President has accepted with profuse expressions of esteem and confidence, which, perhaps, he owes Murphy, but which it would have been well for his own reputation if he had refrained from offering. There can be no doubt that Murphy was appointed in order that he might do a certain kind of work in the Customhouse, and there is no doubt that he did it; but that work was not the prompt, careful, and honest collection of the revenue. We know of one case, at least, in which, just after taking office, he confessed to a merchant of this city—who went to him to intercede for an upright and efficient officer of long standing whom he was dismissing—that he (Murphy) was put there to "run" the Customhouse for the best interests of the party, and that he meant to do it, and that, although he acknowledged the truth of all that was said in favor of the gentleman in question, he would have to go, as his place was needed for a more "useful" man. It was because it was this kind of service that the Collector was expected to render that a man of Murphy's class was selected for the place, and that class includes, in this city, Tweed, Connolly, Hugh Smith, Sweeny, and the like. Some of its members are Republicans, others Democrats; all have some nominal calling, and all "speculate" in city real estate, and know a good deal about it, as Murphy says he does; but they all manage to help their speculations by a little "politics."

The amount of Murphy's collections at the Customhouse, and the cost per cent., have been sent on from Washington as a sort of parting touch of whitewash, but we warn the reader that these figures prove nothing and reveal nothing. What we need to know first is how much *might* be collected, and at what cost, by an efficient business man; having got this, we should be in a position to judge of Murphy's efficiency, or that of any politician who takes his place. We believe the general opinion of the mercantile community here is that the Customhouse was never worse managed than under his sway. To his successor, Mr. Arthur, we know of only two objections—that he is a lawyer and not a merchant, and that he is and has been a warm friend and supporter of Murphy, and an active politician of the same wing of the Republican party. Personally, he is a gentleman and a man of education, but the fact that he is a prominent member of "the Customhouse faction" forbids the hope that he will take the Customhouse out of politics or institute any real reform. It is for the people of the United States to say how long this plan of "reforming the Civil Service" on paper, around a table at Washington, and keeping up its worst abuses in the ordinary working of the administrative machinery, is to be persisted in.

[*The Nation.*

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—A Wellington letter-writer referring to the burning of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in Chicago, says:

"It is announced that the original copy of Lincoln's proclamation, by which the people of the South were robbed of four hundred millions of dollars' worth of property, was consumed in the Chicago fire. It is further stated that this precious document cost the people of Chicago twenty-five thousand dollars. Not, can any one tell how the people of Chicago got possession of an original document, which belongs to the archives of the Government, and who got the twenty-five thousand dollars?—*Exchange.*

The Coming Holiday.

[From the Phrenological Journal.]

Soon Thanksgiving will be here. Then will resound throughout all the land,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow;"

and each father, mother, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, and cousin will vie with the other to bring home something which will gladden the heart and make joyful the household. All this is the language of *Benevolence*, the moral sentiments, and the social affections. It is indeed "a good thing to give thanks." Let this sentiment of charity add brotherly kindness become all-pervading. It is humanizing, civilizing, elevating, spiritualizing. Let us thank God and the founders of our liberties for our blessed Thanksgiving. This *National* holiday has a greater significance than is indicated by roast turkey, fricassed chicken, sweet Indian pudding, and pumpkin pie. It means that Americans—both native and foreign born above all other nations and races, have a country, a mode of government, educational institutions, and a free religion for which they are thankful. *Ours* is a country with acres, extending from ocean to ocean and from gulf to gulf, including many latitudes and many climates. It has mountain and valley, forest and prairie, with the greatest lakes, the longest rivers, and all the minerals—iron, coal, lead, copper, silver, and gold—in inexhaustible quantities; while for the growth of corn and cattle, roots and fruits, no country in the world can equal ours. We are in possession of millions on millions of untouched acres of the richest and most productive soil. These lands await the emigrants from the overcrowded Old World where the intelligent artisan and the common laborer can not hope to better their condition. We have room enough without crowding for one hundred million of men and women. We have no expensive monarchy, no useless royal family or lazy lords to tax or eat out our substance. Here, one is as good as another while he behaves himself as well; and all, rich and poor are *equal* before the law. Is not this something to be thankful for? Consider the blessings of our common schools, in which *all* our children *must* be educated! In monarchical, priest-ridden countries only the privileged few and educated, and the great masses of their population are kept in ignorance and pauperism. Here, we can have no such low, brutal class; no native pauperism, except the few who directly or remotely, through intemperance, vice, or crime, bring it upon themselves. Here, every opportunity is afforded for self-support, and for enterprise and thrift. Here, we have no great incubus in the shape of a dead-and-alive state church, with an indolent or voluptuous priesthood to be supported by taxation. This is the only country in the world where every man may worship God according to his own untrameled conscience. Let us thank God for this. Is not this enough? Are we not established on solid and righteous foundations? Are not our institutions in accord with Christianity and the laws of God? Is it objected that there are wrongs, violations and corruptions in the administration of our government? Granted. We do not claim perfection for our lawyers and legislators, though the *aim* of every law is to be *just*. By the neglect of well-disposed citizens who take places of trust, and being themselves perverted, they pervert their offices and bring reproach on all. The correction of this evil is in the hands of the people. No hereditary tyrant holds by "divine right" any place in this country, and it is the privilege of Americans to *choose* their *servants*,—not *rulers*. And this is something to be thankful for. In fact, our system of government is the best in the world. It *may* be everlasting if ever just and righteous. Reader, let us see to it that *we* transmit to *our* posterity a free country, based on Democratic Republican principles, in which man may attain the highest growth and development of which he is capable. Let us not forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If we do this, God will bless us, and we shall live in an atmosphere of perpetual thanksgiving.

☞ A little girl was told to spell ferment, and give its meaning, with a sentence in which it was used. The following was literally her answer: "Ferment, a verb, signifying to work. I love to ferment in the garden."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Affairs in Spain have culminated in a new ministerial crisis. In the sitting of the Cortes on Friday last, the Zorilla wing of the Radicals brought forward their proposition of want of confidence in the Malcampo Cabinet, based mainly on asserted infringements of the rights of association in dealing with the Internationals. This was met by a counter-motion, submitted by Senor Ochoa, for the suppression of all restrictions on religious societies, and notably of those imposed by the late Provisional Government, of which Senor Zorilla himself was a member. Pending the discussion, which was violent and protracted measure, a proposition was offered to declare the sitting permanent, and adopted by a considerable majority, in spite of the Cabinet staking its existence on its rejection. Admiral Malcampo, the Minister President, thereupon immediately prorogued the Cortes by royal decree, and tendered his resignation to the king, who, however, seems to hesitate in accepting it. The crisis is accompanied by immense excitement throughout the country, and the Internationals are busy fanning the flames; but the Republican members of the Cortes have issued a circular urging the maintenance of order. The Cable fails to inform us by whose defection the defeat of the Malcampo Cabinet has been brought about. To judge by previous despatches, it is more likely to have resulted from a factious coalition between Republicans and Zorilla men on one side, and Carlists and Alfonsinos on the other, than from a sudden desertion from the Government side of a large number of Sagasta's partisans.—*The Nation.*

SOCIAL HONOR.

Every person should cultivate a nice sense of honor. In a hundred different ways this most fitting adjunct to the lady or gentleman is often tried. For instance, one is the guest of a family whose perhaps the domestic machinery does not run smoothly. There is sorrow in the house unsuspected by the outer world. Sometimes it is a dissipated son, whose conduct is a shame and a grief to his parents; sometimes a relative, whose eccentricities and peculiarities are a cloud on the home. Or, worst than all, husband and wife may not be in accord, and there may be often bitter words spoken and harsh recriminations. In any of these cases, the guest is in honor bound to be blind and deaf, as far as people without are concerned. If a gentle word within can do any good, it may well be said; but to go forth and reveal the shadow of an unhappy secret to any one, even your nearest friend, is an act of indelicacy and meanness almost unparalleled.—Once in the secret precincts of any house, admitted into its privacy, sharing its life, all that you can see and hear is a sacred trust. It is really as contemptible to gossip of such things as it would be to steal the silver or borrow the books and forget to return them.—*Plain Dealer.*

How to Get Along.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted, or in in business hours.

No man can get rich by lounging in stores and saloons.

Never "fool" in business matters.

Have order, system, regularity, liberality, promptness.

Do not meddle with business you do not understand.

Never buy an article you do not need simply because it is cheap and the man who sells will take it out in trade.

Trade is money.

Endeavor to avoid hard words and personalities.

Do not kick every stone in the path.

More miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than stopping.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Aid, but never beg.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say "no." No necessity of snapping it out dog-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Be vigilant.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

SEWARD ON THE WALL.

I don't think that the Almighty made any mistake in Niagara. If there is any mistake in that matter, it is in the creatures that he made to study and contemplate his works. The Chinese have been for at least two or three thousand years a wall-making people. It would bankrupt New York or Paris to build the wall of China, it is the great wall of the world. It is forty-feet high. The lower thirty feet is hewn limestone or granite. Two modern carriages may pass each other upon the summit. It has a parapet throughout its whole length, with convenient staircases, buttresses, and garrisson houses at every quarter of a mile, and it runs, not by cutting down hills and raising valleys, but over the uneven crests of the mountains and down through their gorges, a distance of a thousand miles. Admiral Rodgers and I calculated that it would cost more now to build the great wall of China through its extent of one thousand miles than it has cost to build thirty-five thousand miles of railroad in the United States. What a commentary it is upon the ephemeral range of the human intellect to see this great ultilitarian enterprise, so necessary and effective two thousand years ago, now not merely useless, but an incumbrance and an obstruction.

THE MISSOURI POLICY.

The report that the Democratic leaders are in correspondence with regard to the paopriety of abandoning a nomination for president with a view of supporting a Conservative candidate in opposition to Grant, has not, on enquiry at New York and of members of the Democratic committees in Washington, assumed positive shape. That quite a number of Democrats here favor such a course, is openly admitted. While Senator Schurz and other Republicans who are opposed to a continuance of the present administration, declare that the only hope of success is found in the programme. How such a convention is to be called, and who is to call it, are questions, it is stated that it must be left for the future to decide, if there is time in which the Democrats of all sections can discuss it.

The National Democratic Executive Committee, appointed by the last National Convention, will meet in Washington, in January, earlier than usual, to decide on the time and place of holding the next convention. By that time the policy of the Conservative Republicans, and the extent of the co-operation of the Democratic party will be fully developed, and the committee can decide whether it is the wisest course to issue a call, pure and simple, for the meeting of the Democracy again in national council.—*New Florence Plaindealer.*

POLITICAL NOTICE.

ROOMS PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

NEW ORLEANS, November 28, 1871.

The Parish Executive Committee met for the purpose of permanent organization in the Hall of the House of Representatives at seven o'clock this day, and was called to order by the late president of the Parish Committee, H. C. Dibble.

Mr. Dibble being elected temporary president, and William H. Green temporary secretary, the following committee on credentials was appointed by the chair: Thomas Isabelle, William Vigers, W. C. Kinsella, J. D. O'Connell, Henry Campbell and J. H. H. Camp.

After a recess of fifteen minutes the committee reported the following delegates as being duly elected and accredited, and recommended they be admitted to seats:

First Ward: Thomas Isabelle, J. P. Murphy and Arthur Frilot. Second Ward: H. C. Dibble, P. E. Bechtel, F. F. Trinchard and Thomas Murray. Fourth Ward: L. Duffy and G. E. Paris. Fifth Ward: William Vigers, J. C. Kubler and L. Davis. Sixth Ward: A. A. Lafferandrie and J. A. Brett. Seventh Ward: J. B. Jourdain, W. J. Moore and L. P. Pigeaux. Eighth Ward: A. Armstrong and R. McKernon. Ninth Ward: W. C. Kinsella, F. Fondal and George Rowald. Tenth Ward: J. C. Weaver, E. P. Ducloslange and J. D. O'Connell. Twelfth Ward: M. C. Carroll and E. T. Stamps. Thirteenth Ward: A. Wilson and J. B. Gaudet. Fourteenth Ward: Henry Campbell. Fifteenth Ward: B. Buchanan and J. H. H. Camp.

Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, the following committee on permanent organization was appointed: Weaver, O'Connell, Bechtel, Paris and Vigers; which committee reported that the officers of the Parish Committee consist of one president, six vice presidents, one secretary, one corresponding secretary, one treasurer and one sergeant-at-arms, all to be elected by ballot.

The report was adopted.

For president, H. C. Dibble, W. C. Kinsella and William Vigers were nominated. Mr. Dibble having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected president.

The following officers were also elected: First Vice president, W. C. Kinsella; second vice president, P. E. Bechel; third vice presideni, J. C. Keubler; fourth vice president, E. P. Ducloslange; fifth vice president, B. Buchanan; sixth vice president, J. B. Gaudent: secretary, J. D. O'Connell; corresponding secretary, William H. Green; treasurer, J. B. Jourdain; tergeant-at-arms, J. Stokes.

Mr. Vigers presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the vacancies in the Third and Eleventh Wards be filled by appointment by the chair until elections be held.

Whereupon the chair appointed W. B. Barret, J. W. Quinn, W. W. Johnson, B. P. Blanchard and Patrick Creagh to represent the Third Ward, and J. S. Badgers and A. J. Johnson to represent the Eleventh Ward.

Mr. Vigers moved that the rules and bylaws of the late parish executive committee be adopted temporarily.

Adopted.

On motion, the secretary of the late committee was directed to turn over to the secretary of this committee the papers of the late committee.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as a finance committee: Thomas Isabelle, Thomas Murray, B. McKernon, F. Fondal and A. Wilson.

On motion, the committee then adjourned to meet in the Senate Cmamber, on Friday, December 1, 1871.

HENRY C. DIBBLE,
President.

J. D. O'CONNELL, Sscretary.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 107.

AN ACT

For the relief of the parish of Jefferson, right bank of the Mississippi river.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-seven cents be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the police jury of the parish of Jefferson. right bank, for the building of Jardos levee in the said parish, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty,seven; and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby to issue his warrant on the Treasurer for the said amount.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc,, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved November 8, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana,

A true copy:

F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State, *pro tem.*

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29—11:0 A. M.

COTTON—The market has again been unsettled by further unfavorable Liverpool and New York advices, the former quoting 1-16d. down. Holders appear ready to make further concessions, and have been compelled to submit to an additional reduction on yesterday of ¼@¼c. Sales thus far over 2000 bales. Good Ordinary good style sold at 17⅞c.

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	16 @16¾	—
Good Ordinary	17¾@18	17¾
Low Middling	18¼@18¾	18¼
Middling	@18¾	18¾
Strict Middling	18¾ @19	—
Good Middling	19¼@19¾	19¼

SUGAR:—

Good Fair, ⅌ lb	8¼@8¾
Yellow Clarified	10¼@11¾
Fair	7¾@ 8
Fully fair	9 @ 9½
White	11 @12

MOLASSES:—

Centrifugal	35@40c
Fair	40@43
Prime	51
Reboiled, plantation, ⅌ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

CONCERT.

On TUESDAY EVENING, December 5, 1871, there will be a

Grand Concert,

in the Mechanics' Institute, under the direction of the

LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB.

Care and diligence will be used to make the entertainment, lively and amusing.

After the Concert, the lovers of dancing will be afforded an opportunity to indulge.

New Orleans, Nov. 28, 1871.

Special Notice.

List of Officers

—OF THE—

Workingmen's Mutual Aid and Benevolent Association.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 13, 1871.

President.....FELIX LARREA.
Vice-President.....P. GALLAHER.
Recording Secretary.....ANDREW HELM.
Corresponding Secretary...GEO. GERNON.
Treasurer.....ALEXANDER ROSS.

☞Regular meetings MONDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, P. M., corner of Tchoupitoulas and Napoleon Avenue.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPERS'S MAGAZINE

Notices of the Press.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of HARPER'S is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly-welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulate HARPER'S is edited. There is not a agazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains exon its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.
—*New England Homestead.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.
—*The Nation.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1871,

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *or* BAZAAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20, 00, *without extra copy.*

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *and* BAZAAR, *to one address for one year,* $10,00; *or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7,00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single Volumes*, by mail, *postpaid*, $3 00. Cloth cases for binding, will be 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The Postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"*The Best, Cheapest and most Successful Family Paper in the* **UNION."**

—*HARPER'S WEEKLY*—

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The *Model Newspaper* of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—*New York Evening Post,*

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveler.*

Harper's Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining, and unexceptionable.
—*N. Y. Sun.*

Subscriptions—1871.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

☞Back numbers can be supplied at any time.☜

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Fourteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIV ready January 1st, 1871.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

☞Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

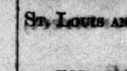
ST. PHILIP STORE,
230 ROYAL ST., CORNER ST. PHILIP
New Orleans.
R. A. CHIAPELLA,
—CH DEALER IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
TRIMMINGS AND HATS,
AT AUCTION PRICES

STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
Illinois Central Railroad Packets.



FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,
37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER.
Agents,
135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER.
26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

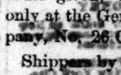
All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



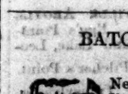
The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10;	SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8;	SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.



New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. C. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

MILLINERY ESTABLIISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

between Canal and Customhouse
NEW ORLEANS.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
135 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE. E. W. LEHDE.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street
New Orleans.

☞Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞Orders respectfully solicited.☜

Mrs. A. GOODALE,
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c

JULIUS. P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. Bet VILLERE & BOURBON St's.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,
MORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Mermos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.

HE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of

Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens Savings Bannk,
114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms duced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selover,
Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ..CANAL STREET....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER,

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street, Near Union Street.

OLORED SEAMEN'S HOME

GEORGE TAYLOR,
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,
THIRD DISTRICT,

Boarding and Lodging

FOR

SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK AND THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,
General Stationers and Law Publishers,
mh30. tf. No. 60 Camp street.

JULES ABELARD,
Carpenter and Builder.
237....JULIA STREET....237
New Orleans.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868

CHARLES T. HOWARD.. PRESIDENT

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS Q.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, December 2, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO.. Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of	2,000 is		2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prizv of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

CHS. T. HOWARD,
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

Stagg & O'Neil

PATENT ATTORNEYS

AND

DEALER IN ALL THE NEWEST and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL,
130 Canal Street
New Orleans.

CARPET WAREHOUSE

17...CHARTRES STREET..17

A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices:

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

Mrs. C. E. Craig,

Fashionable Milliner,

283 Poydras street.

—to:—

☞Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

500. 500. 500. 500.

HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 178 Canal street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

to make out as little sin as possible; to assume as much good intent as possible; to attribute innocent motives, and call a child good for the sake of inducing him to become so; to dispense with rules, and not make much ado about nothing. Why should a parent be constantly coming out with a flat-footed command, and bringing his will face to face with his child's? It is sometimes, doubtless, unavoidable, but it is not very often. Children, as a general thing, do not need to be ordered about, or to be kept back with a sword. They are amenable to the law written in the hearts. They learn very early to understand the relations of figs and cake, and pie and preserves, if they are treated like reasonable beings and interested friends. But if they are put under ban; if no confidence is reposed in them, and no discretion is expected of them; if their constitutional government is simply "you shall" and "you shall not;" if they are made to go in leading-strings, and dainties are locked away from them, and every thing is the property of their parents, and they have no rights in the sugar-bowl and jam pot which their elders are bound to respect, but stand on the same footing with the beggar-boy in the streets—why, it would be very strange if they should not steal the figs; and were the case left to me, I should make the father wear them around his neck, and draw the string tight.

STATISTICS OF AFFLICTION.

The advance sheets of the census furnish some interesting but melancholy statistics with reference to the number and whereabouts of the blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic and insane in the United States. From the returns it appears that there are 20,320 blind persons in this country, of whom 11,345 are males, and 16,966 are whites. In the United States there are 141 blind persons who have lived more than a century. Of those who are deaf and dumb the census reports 16,205; of these 8, 916 are males, and 14,907 are whites. From the returns it appears that the deaf and dumb do not attain to the great age that many of the blind seem to have reached. The whole number of insane persons is reported at 37,383; of these 18,174 are males, and all, but 1,822 are whites. Only 7 centenarians are found among the insane in this country. The census puts the number of idiots at 24,527, of whom 14,485 are males. The negroes have a much larger representation in this class of unfortunates than in any other; of the above aggregate 3,188 are blacks and mulattoes. Only 324 are over forty years old, and 5 only in the United States have seen 100 unhappy years. Of the blind, deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic, the net number is 98,451. There are a few who are afflicted in more ways than one; 96 are blind and deaf and dumb; 75 of the blind are insane; 105 of the idiots are blind; 7 poor wretches are blind, deaf, dumb and insane, and 11 of the idiots are also blind deaf and dumb.—*Daily State Journal.*

A Chinese Funeral in New Jersey.

One of the Chinese colony, located at Belleville, N. J., died a fortnight since. He was buried by his countrymen. The ceremony is thus described:

"The body was dressed in Sunday attire, consisting of a new Nanking suit, and placed in a walnut coffin which was immediately sealed. Then the coffin was placed on a wagon—a hearse being objected to—and the procession moved to the cemetary. Here the mourners formed a circle around the graves, for, according to the Chinese rites two cavities, a larger and a smaller one, had been dug. Four Chinamen then gently removed the coffin and placed it between the two graves. A Methodist clergyman then offered a prayer, which was intelligible, however, to but a small portion of those present. The coffin was then lowered in the larger grave and immediately covered up with earth. In the smaller grave was placed a teapot, a rice pan, chopsticks and clothing of the deceased. On top of all this was placed a large earthern vessel, containing a cooked chicken, rice and salted fish. All of this was then covered up with dirt. The clothes worn by the deceased on the day of his death were then burned, after which a number of fire-crackers were exploded, the graves were saluted with a low bow, and the ceremony was concluded by presenting each of the mourners with a small bouquet.

☞The *Cornell Era* is not only edited, but printed, by the students of Cornell University. A complete printing establishment, with a large Hoe press driven by steam, forms a very useful accompaniment to the usual apparatus of a literary institution.

Interesting Items.

Hon. J. Milton Turner.

This distinguished government official writes to Rev. John Turner, a long and interesting letter in which he expresses a decided preference for his home in the State of Missouri. His letter also brings the intelligence that Mrs. Turner, who has been with him in Monrovia, will soon return to the United States, the climate being much against her health.—*Mississippi Weekly Review.*

EARNING HIS PARDON.—One day last week the jail at Augusta, Georgia, was set fire by hot cinders from a burning chimney falling on the roof. The building was saved by the heroism of one of the colored prisoners, who certainly earned the pardon which the Governor subsequently gave him. The Augusta *Chronicle* thus describes the incident:

A colored prisoner, named Peter Blair, offered to go out on the roof and throw water on the shingles. As our readers are aware, the roof rises in the shape of a pyramid, and is so steep that it would tax the ingenuity of a fly to maintain his position. Out on this perilous place Blair went, and dashed bucket full after bucket full of water on the shingles, while every minute the spectators expected to see him fall to the ground and be crushed to death. When all danger was over he crept back to the scuttle and into the jail. Blair was sentenced last October to six months imprisonment, but on account of the service which he performed a petition for his pardon, approved by the jailor has been sent to Atlanta.

☞"Good old" Reverdy Johnson favors the proposed abandonment and disbanding of the Democratic party on the ground that all prospect of party success is hopeless. And "dear old" Garret Davis opposes that policy and recommends the nomination of "poor old" Millard Fillmore by the next Democratic National Convention.

☞The salary of President Thiers is six times greater than that of President Grant.

☞The Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio, which was completely destroyed by fire last April, has been rebuilt, and reopened recently with 150 scholars. The enterprise and zeal of the friends of this benevolent institution are worthy of commendation.

☞San Francisco, scarcely more than a barren waste twenty years ago, to-day contains 170,000 inhabitants.

Fun and Fancy.

—Somebody once asked Tom Corwin if he had heard a certain story of Lewis D. Campbell's. "Was it about himself?" inquired Mr. Corwin. "No, I believe not." "Well, then, I never heard it," said Mr. Corwin, gravely.

—"Boy," said an ill tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I am going by?" "Humph," returned the boy "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

—"I'm sitting on the 'style,' Mary," as the fellow said when he coolly sat down on his sweetheart's new bonnet.

A TYPO'S ERROR.—The anguish of editors will never cease until typesetters are wiped off the face of earth. There, for instance, is the editor of the Eastern *Argus*. He alluded to one of the most eminent citizens of his village as "a noble old burgher, proudly loving his native State." But was it not a serious cause for dissatisfaction when he saw in the paper next morning that the remorseless fiend had made him speak of the eminent citizen as "a nobby old burglar prowling around in a naked state?"

—A gentleman of a slightly irritable temper, calling out loudly for some hot water from his bedroom, was unanswered. Seizing a small bureau, he shoved it before him to the head of the stairs and sent it whirling end over end to the hall below. The crash was loud enough to bring out mother, daughter, and all the servants. The head of the family was seated at the top of the stairs, elbows on knees, chin resting on hands.

"Oh! father, what is the matter?" asked the frightened daughter.

"Matter!" said the old man. "Why, here I have been a callin' and callin' for yer nigh on half an hour, and now I've *telegraphed* for yer. That's all."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. O. SEWALL, General Superintendent;

J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.

D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. SOJOURNER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO;

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Sid Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times. Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A prominently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $5 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

by Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun Office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, New Orleans, La. C. C. ANTOINE, Shreveport, La.

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

NATCHEZ,

T. P. Leathers, Master.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent, 150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER ST. PHILIP, New Orleans.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, TRIMMINGS AND HATS, AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

Beats
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,592,000 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting those parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

ON

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, New York.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin,
112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Feb. 16 ly

$5 GOOD WATCHES $8

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch.

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.; also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
No. 34-tf.

OLORED SEAMEN'S HOME

GEORGE TAYLOR.
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,
THIRD DISTRICT,
Boarding and Lodging
—FOR—
SEAMEN.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE &c.

GEO. GIGNAC ALF. JOURDAIN.

GIGNAC AND JOURDAIN,

GROCERS,

CORNER CONTI AND VILLERE, No. 239.

ALWAYS ON HAND

Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.

AND

Plantation Supplies

Orders promptly attended to.

P. B. ETHELL,

MERCHANDISE, FLOUR

AND

PROVISION BROKER,

105....POYDRAS STREET....105

W. J. TAYLOR....JOHN M. BURKE
Salesmen.

W. H. MARKHAM, St. Louis. C. W. BURT, New Orleans

MARKHAM & BURT,

Importers and Jobbers of

HARDWARE,

109.....GRAVIER STREET.....109

NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER

88 Bourbon Street

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING &

JOSEPH H. WILSON'S

DRY GOODS

EMPORIUM,

163....CANAL STREET,....163

FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

B. T. Walshe,

110....CANAL STREET....101

Near St. Charles,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

SHIRTS,

(OF HIS OWN MAKE)

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

☞Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

B. T. WALSHE'S

PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM

110 Canal St., near St. Charles,

New Orleans.

N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

$75 Every Week!

MADE EASY,

BY

Lady Agents.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and accepted by *Ladies, Physicians and Divines*, and now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One of more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGIST,
MILLINERS
DRESSMAKERS,

And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting

Small Fortunes

to all Dealers and Agents.

Country Rights Free

to all who desire engaging in an *Honorable Respectable and Profitable Business*, at the same time doing good to their companions in life Sample $2,00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,

Victoria Manufacturing Co

17 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Rubber Clothing

COMPANY.

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,

Rubber Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,
ENAMELED CLOTH,
PIANO COVERS,
BALL TOYS, &c.,

363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN ST., N. Y.
82 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
607 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

F. M. SHEPPARD. PREST.
J. A. MINOTT, SEC.

GEORGE HITE,

Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger

IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,

Iron Safes repaired

206, COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

☞Presses repaired, Bells and Gong Houses, and Steamboats Fitted up